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I was unable to get near enough to the bird to examine it closely, for while by its actions evidently lost and confused, it was still shy, and I shot it on the supposition that it would prove to be in all probability a stray Crested Flycatcher. This species has been but seldom seen east of the Mississippi River; being, I believe, reported in Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, and once only in New England, a specimen having been shot at Elliot, Maine, in October, 1865, by Mr. George E. Brown, as reported by Henry A. Purdie in the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club' Vol. 1, no. 3, p. 73.—F. H. KENNARD, *Boston, Mass.*

Yellow-headed Blackbird in Virginia.—On August 29, 1912, about 6 A. M., Capt. Wm. T. Abbott, of Chincoteague, Accomac Co., Va., saw two Yellow-headed Blackbirds (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), male and female, in some willow trees along the margin of a fresh water pond on Wallop's Island. The birds were unknown to him and he shot one, the female, which he presented to me. The place where he found these birds was near his truck patch, where there are scattered pine trees and many wax myrtle bushes about marshy spots and fresh water ponds. In this same locality the Boat-tailed Grackles were numerous, and I also saw several Red-winged Blackbirds there.

The male Yellow-headed Blackbird remained about the place for several days, as Capt. Abbott saw him on two occasions before I left on the 9th of September.

The stomach of the female was sent to the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.—B. H. WARREN, *Everhart Museum, Scranton, Pa.*

The Slate-colored Fox Sparrow Breeding in Colorado.—Records of this bird (*Passerella iliaca schistacea*) for Colorado are not plentiful and its whole status is rather unsatisfactory; no doubt due to some extent to its retiring habits and preference for dense and practically impenetrable willow and alder thickets. It was formerly supposed that the type specimen was collected in Colorado, but this was found to be an error.¹ Mr. Ridgway¹ states that it breeds in Colorado along 'streams of the mountain parks'; and for some time this constituted the only record. Since then a number of specimens have been taken, most of them recorded as follows:—"an adult male taken July, 1889, at Florissant, by Dr. J. L. Goodale," "Mr. David Bruce of Brockport, N. Y., took one on the Grand River near Glenwood Springs during June, 1897."² This bird was seen several times and was thought to be breeding. There was also a mounted specimen in the "Carter collection taken near the mouth of the Blue River in Grand County, July 5, 1877, at nearly 7000 feet."³

These records, together with an unrecorded pair from the Carter Col-

¹ Birds of Colorado, Part I, W. W. Cooke, p. 107.

² Birds of Colorado, Part II, W. W. Cooke, p. 167.

³ Birds of Colorado, Part III, W. W. Cooke, p. 216.

lection, now in the Colorado Museum of Natural History, taken near Breckenridge, July 5 and 9, 1877; and one taken in Deer Park, Routt County, April 18, 1911, by Dr. L. J. Hersey, confirm to a great degree this bird's residency in Colorado during its breeding period.

It was, however, the pleasure of the author to remove any existing doubt by collecting an adult female with one fledgling, June 24, 1912, on the Grand River, in Grand County, at an elevation slightly over 8000 feet. The fledgling had unquestionably been raised in the immediate vicinity as it was just able to support itself for short flights. I believe this is also the highest altitude from which it has yet been taken. This will undoubtedly supply the evidence Mr. Selater required to include it in his list of Colorado breeding birds and save straining the point Prof. Cooke mentions in 'The Condor.'¹—F. C. LINCOLN, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colo.*

Harris's Sparrow in Eastern Ontario.—It gives me pleasure to record the capture of the first specimen of Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) for eastern Ontario. The bird was taken from a mixed flock of Song Sparrows and Juncos which were feeding in a garden on the outskirts of London, Ont., about eight A. M., March 18, 1907.

My attention was attracted by a single long drawn note of the same pitch and quality as that of the White-throated Sparrow and on searching through the flock I found this large dark-colored bird which was very soon secured. It is a male in immature plumage spotted irregularly on the upper breast giving a hint of the black coloration which was to come. The specimen is now number 1797 in my collection.

This species has occurred in Ohio and a number of times in Michigan but has not previously been captured in lower Ontario although it is probable that it is a regular migrant through the northwestern corner of the province.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

Magnolia Warbler in the Coast Region of South Carolina.—On October 1, 1912, I saw and positively identified a female Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) at the Navy Yard near Charleston, S. C. It was feeding in the undergrowth in pine woods, and I was able to examine it carefully at short range with my glasses. While this Warbler is an abundant migrant in the upper counties—one hundred and fifty miles and more from the coast—this is, to my knowledge, only the second record of its occurrence in this region. As the specimen was not secured, this record has perhaps no scientific value; and I am noting it simply as a matter of interest.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, JR., *Charleston, S. C.*

A Few Notes on Newfoundland Birds.—The following notes may be of interest as supplementing Mr. Arnold's paper (Auk, Jan., 1912, pp.

¹ Present Status of the Colorado Check-List of Birds. W. W. Cooke, Condor, XIV, No. 4, 153.